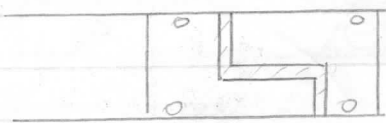
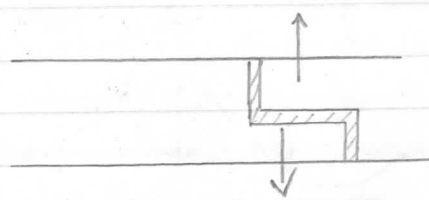
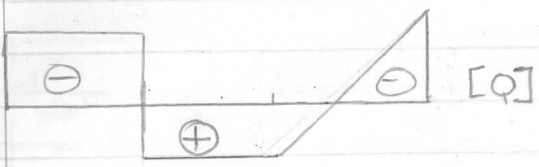
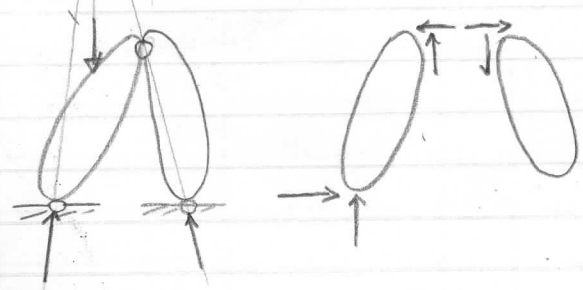


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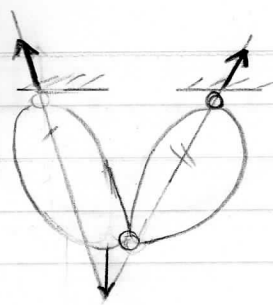
Τριαρθρωτά τόξα



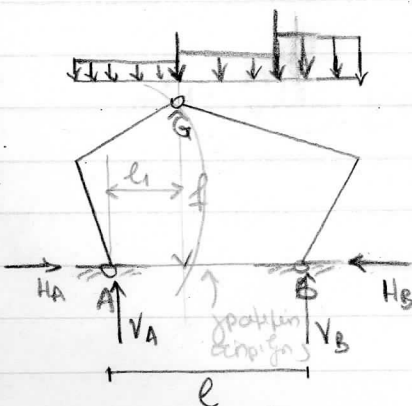
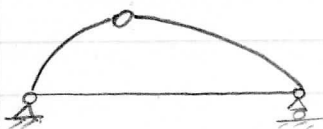
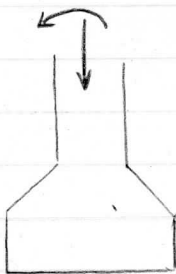
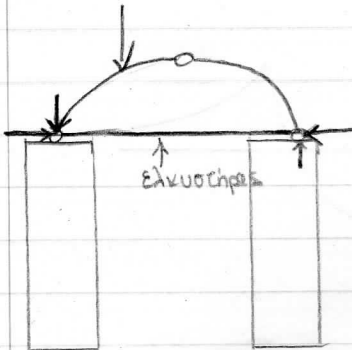
2x3



Καλωδιακή
Πεταρτζία



Δυναμοπαύσιμο

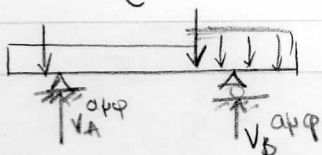


A-B: γραμμική συνάρτηση $\perp$ στη φόρτιση

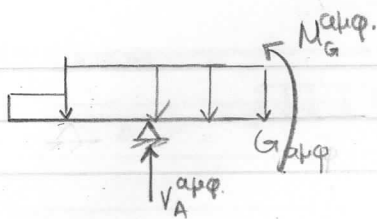
$\Rightarrow$ 100% φέρει το φορτίο

$$\sum M_B = 0 = V_A l - \sum M_P^B \rightarrow V_A = V_A^{ακφ.}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 = -V_B l + \sum M_P^A \rightarrow V_B = V_B^{ακφ.}$$



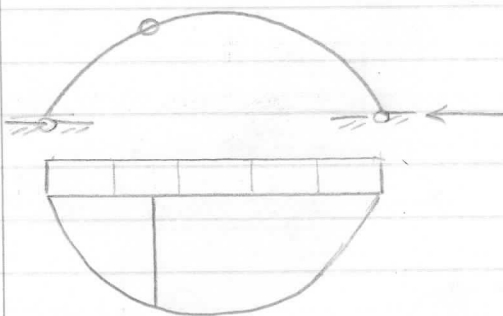
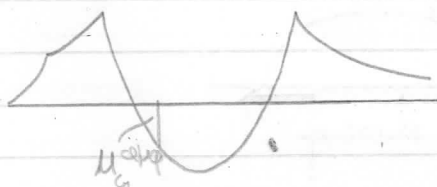
$$\sum M_G^{ακφ} = 0 = V_A l_1 - \sum M_P^{G,ακφ} - H_A f$$



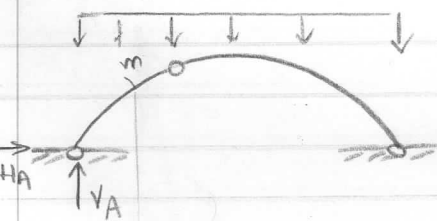
$$\sum M_G^{\alpha\phi} = 0 = V_A \cdot l - \sum M_P^{G\alpha\phi} - M_G^{\alpha\phi}$$

$$H_A = \frac{M_G^{\alpha\phi}}{l}$$

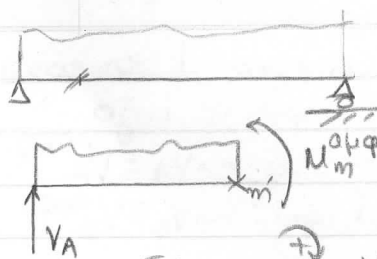
$$H_A = H_B = H = \frac{M_G^{\alpha\phi}}{l}$$



Χαρκτηριστικά του τόξου →
περισσότερη ανακάλυψη



$$\sum M_m^{\alpha\phi} = 0 = V_A \cdot x - H_A \cdot y - \sum M_P^m - M_m$$



$$\sum M_m^{\alpha\phi} = 0 = V_A \cdot x - \sum M_P^{m'} - M_m^{\alpha\phi}$$

$$M_m = M_m^{\alpha\phi} - H \cdot y \rightarrow y = \frac{M_m^{\alpha\phi}}{H}$$

